## Spin reorientation and magnetocaloric properties of $Y_{1-x}Gd_xCo_2$ $(0 \le x \le 1)$ compounds

Z. Śniadecki, <sup>1,2</sup> <u>N. Pierunek</u>, <sup>1</sup> V. Franco, <sup>3</sup> R. Puźniak, <sup>4</sup> A. Wiśniewski, <sup>4</sup> and B. Idzikowski <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Molecular Physics, PAS, Poznań, Poland <sup>2</sup>INT, KIT, Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany <sup>3</sup>Departamento de Fisica de la Materia Condensada, US, Sevilla, Spain <sup>4</sup>Institute of Physics, PAS, Warsaw, Poland

 $Y_{1-x}Gd_xCo_2$  (x = 0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1) alloys were synthesized in the melt-spinning process. Investigated samples crystallize in the MgCu<sub>2</sub>-type Laves phase. Due to the substitution of Y atoms by Gd, increase of the lattice constant from 7.215 Å for YCo<sub>2</sub> to 7.250 Å for GdCo<sub>2</sub> was observed [1]. One can observe noticeable change of  $\Delta S_M(T)$  characteristics at low temperatures and in magnetic fields  $\leq 3$  T. Spin reorientation transition with  $T_{SR}$  in the range from 30 to 40 K for samples with x = 0.4 and 0.6 was observed. RC parameter is rather low for all alloys and for instance is equal to 50 and 85 Jkg<sup>-1</sup> for Y<sub>0.6</sub>Gd<sub>0.4</sub>Co<sub>2</sub> ( $T_C = 204$  K) and Y<sub>0.4</sub>Gd<sub>0.6</sub>Co<sub>2</sub> ( $T_C = 282$  K), respectively. Sample with x = 0.2 is ferromagnetic, while those with higher Gd content are ordered ferrimagnetically below  $T_C$  with Co-sublattice oriented antiparallel to Gd one.

## References:

[1] T. Nakama, A.T. Burkov, M. Hedo, H. Niki, K. Yagasaki, J. Magn. Mater. 226 (2001) 671